UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2698
(RAS/79/061)
15 September 1980
ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF BANGLADESH, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA AND THAILAND

Support for Regional Co-operation in the Industrial Application of Isotopes and Radiation Technology (Preparatory Assistance) (RAS/79/061)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	April 1980
Starting date of project activities:	August 1980
Expected completion date:	July 1981
Executed by:	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
Government implementing agencies:	National Atomic and Nuclear Energy Services in Each Country
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$386,000
Source of UNDP financing:	Intercountry Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. In March 1979, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) presented a proposal to UNDP aimed at promoting co-operation among countries signatories to the Regional

*In accordance with the General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Governments or by third-party cost sharing).

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Co-operative Agreement (RCA) 1/ in the industrial application of isotopes and radiation technology, particularly in the fields of non-destructive testing (NDT), nuclear control systems (gauges), radiation processing and radio tracers and nuclear analytical techniques.

2. A short-term Advisory Mission was established by UNDP in co-operation with IAEA in August 1979 to explore the implications of the proposal and to assess the practical applicability of the techniques in question. A review of the proposal during a debriefing session in New York showed that a number of its important aspects needed further definition and clarification. Consequently, it was decided to start the project with one year of preparatory assistance, during which time the project document would be finalized.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The long-range objective of the project is to foster economic and social gains in RCA countries through the expanded use of radio-isotope techniques. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) introduce isotope and radiation technology selectively, where it can provide economic benefits and can serve as a model for identical or similar plant operations elsewhere: (b) provide the required infrastructure in both government and industry for expanded applications of such technology: (c) provide special training to develop the manpower necessary to achieve the previous objectives and to provide the data and information essential to government and industry decision-making.

III. Inputs

4. Under the preparatory assistance now approved, UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for the services of a chief technical advisor for a period of 12 man-months and consultants for a total of 12 man-months in the utilization of radiation and isotopes in paper and steel industries, modification of rubber plastics and wood products, tin mining, and in non-destructive testing. UNDP will also provide training for 20 participants each in courses in advanced non-destructive testing and nuclear instrument technician training.

IV. Financial data

5. The expenditure components of the planned preparatory assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	199 000
Training	180 000
Miscellaneous	7 000
	386 000

1/ A Regional Co-operative Agreement (RCA) for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology was formulated under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for interested Governments in South Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific. The RCA entered into force in June 1972 for five years, and the Agreement was extended for an additional five years from June 1977. The Member States party to this Agreement include: Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The RCA provides a mechanism for promoting research, development and training projects in nuclear science and technology, with the assistance of the IAEA, through co-operative programmes and activities among the appropriate national institutions of participating Member States.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2699
(EGY/71/592)
15 September 1980
ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT

Technical Teacher Training Institute
(Supplementary Assistance) (EGY/71/592)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	February 1980
Starting date of project activities:	April 1975 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	June 1982
To be executed by:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Education
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$536 100
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Industrial development in Egypt has great potential for future growth, and industry is counted upon to remain the leading sector in the country's development. To sustain this growth, there is a continuing need for sufficient numbers of skilled workers, technicians, engineers and highly qualified research workers. Conscious of this, the Government established a number of technical schools in various parts of the country. To staff these schools, it created the Technical Teacher Training Institute (TTTI) with UNDP/UNESCO assistance under the present project 1/. The aims of the Institute are to train workshop teachers in five-year courses in nine specialized fields of engineering, develop and test curricula for those teachers and achieve close co-operation with industry.

2. Project operations, which began in early 1975, were originally scheduled to terminate after five years. However, due to inflation, the costs of the components

1/ DP:PROJECTS/376.

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nearly doubled, making it necessary to curtail the technical input and eliminate all fellowships to maintain the equipment input. A loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) enabled the Government to provide fellowships and extra equipment, but additional inputs are still required to consolidate what has been achieved by the project so far. Supplementary assistance has been approved for this purpose.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objectives of the supplementary assistance remain to: (a) train teachers in mechanical engineering, electricity, electronics, automotive and fine mechanics at the Technical Teacher Training Institute in Kobba, Cairo; (b) introduce the necessary educational methodology, including the preparation of the curricula to be followed for the training of teachers in the above-mentioned fields; (c) establish a working relationship with industry so as to determine the qualifications to be achieved in the training offered by the Institute; (d) ensure practical training in industry for future technical teachers during their studies and offer the teachers training in technical schools as a step before graduation; and (e) offer refresher and retraining courses to technical teachers at the secondary technical institutes.

III. Inputs

4. UNDP will continue to provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of the Co-ordinator throughout the extension period, a workshop engineer and a teacher training expert who would also set up a tracer studies methodology for evaluating the performances of graduates. It is also proposed to recruit associate experts in machine shop/plant maintenance and technical teacher training. Fellowships will be provided for one workshop instructor from each of the nine courses and one laboratory/classroom teacher from each of the main support areas, namely, from mechanical, electrical and electronics science. Administrative support staff will be maintained, while the allocations for equipment and miscellaneous expenditures will be increased.

5. The Government will continue to provide for the services of the professional and support staff of the Institute, for equipment and miscellaneous components such as transport and the installation, operation and maintenance of equipment.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
Personnel	402 900	274 900	677 800
Training	-	206 600	206 600
Equipment	451 200	52 800	504 000
Miscellaneous	17 500	1 800	19 300
	871 600	536 100	1 407 700

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of the inputs provided directly by the Government to the project in kind is not known.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2700
(SYR/79/001)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Advisory Team on Development Planning, Programming and Implementation (Phase II)
(SYR/79/001)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	March 1979
Starting date of project activities:	March 1979
Planned completion date:	December 1980
To be executed by:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	State Planning Commission
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$1 411 400
Source of UNDP financing	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

1. Background

1. Comprehensive planning plays a paramount role in the economic and social development of the Syrian Arab Republic. Between 1960 and 1975 three five-year national plans were prepared and implemented and the fourth one, covering the period 1976-1980, is being implemented. At the same time, an elaborate planning system has been developed, starting from the State Planning Commission at the central level and extending to the sectoral ministries and public development agencies as well as to the governorates and to public sector enterprises. In developing this system, the Government received assistance from UNDP, which from

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1966 to 1976 contributed to the establishment and operation of the Planning Institute for Economic and Social Development (SYR/71/549)1/ and, from 1977 to 1978, provided the services of an advisory team of experts on planning and implementation (SYR/76/012)2/. The present project constitutes Phase II of the latter project.

2. With the on-going extensive preparations of the Fifth Five-Year Development Plan (1981-1985) and of a long-term development strategy for the period 1980-2000, the State Planning Commission has been entrusted with additional responsibilities. These include: (a) a comprehensive survey of development possibilities at the sectoral and regional levels; (b) integrated budgeting of all available resources; and (c) detailed planning for strategic development sectors. To help to carry out these responsibilities, the Government has requested further assistance from UNDP, which has been approved under the present Phase II project.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objective of the project is to: (a) assist in the formulation of the Fifth Five-Year Plan and the long-term development strategy of the Syrian economy through the adoption and application of advanced planning and programming techniques; (b) assist in the establishment of a monitoring, review and implementation system; (c) provide practical on-the-job training and fellowships; and (d) provide technical support and backstopping to the Planning Institute for Economic and Social Development. In order to achieve the immediate objectives of the project, the experts will, among other things, have direct participation in the formulation of the forthcoming Fifth Five-Year Plan including the preparation of relevant documentation, formats and tables for translation of proposed techniques and methods to be followed in over-all planning, sectoral programming and implementation, as well as the training of counterpart personnel in their application and utilization.

III. Inputs

4. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for : the services of experts and consultants in regional and sectoral planning, programming and evaluation; fellowships in development planning and project preparation; some specialized administrative support and some equipment.

1/ DP/16/Add. 15.
2/ DP/PROJECTS/1759.

5. The Government will provide qualified professional and supporting staff, office space, supplies and equipment directly to the project.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	1 190 400
Training	186 000
Equipment	30 000
Miscellaneous	5 000
	1 411 400

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $846,200 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2701
(SYR/72/007)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Project title and number:	Wool Grading Centre, Hama (Supplementary Assistance) (SYR/72/007)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Industries (Union of Textile Industry)
Date of approval:	November 1978
Estimated starting date for project operations:	- 1/
Duration:	- 2/
Estimated value of the Government additional inputs expressed in US dollars	- 3/
Estimated UNDP additional contribution:	$268 900
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

1. Background

1. The project was first approved by the Administrator in October 1974 4/ to provide for the establishment of a system of wool grading and testing training activities, the improvement of sheep-shearing methods and a full examination of the possible establishment of an integrated wool textile industry. The project was expanded and extended in 1975 5/ to cover also full-scale wool scouring activities for which the

1/ Project operations started in October 1974.

2/ Including the previous extensions, the total project duration will be five years and three months.

3/ The Government will continue to provide national professional and administrative support personnel and to meet the costs of operating and maintaining various equipment.

4/ DP/PROJECTS/596.

5/ DP/PROJECTS/751.

/...

equipment was purchased by the Government from its own resources. Because of delays in project implementation in 1975 and 1976 related partially to UNDP's financial difficulties, the project activities were extended in 1977 through to the end of 1978.

2. The Government wishes to make use of increased quantities of indigenous wool in the local manufacture of both handknotted and machine-made carpets, and in order to achieve this, it is planning to purchase annually approximately 2,000 tons of raw wool for processing into carpet yarn.

3. The wool grading, testing and scouring activities were to run parallel to and complement each other in a combined centre established in Hama. Because of delays in construction and installation of ancillary equipment for the wool scouring machine, however, the initial trials only began in the last quarter of 1978. To meet all the original objectives of the project, the tripartite review meeting recommended the extension of project activities for an additional year, until the end of 1979.

II. The project

4. The long-range objective of the project continues to be to contribute to the better utilization of indigenous wool by the introduction of wool grading and testing, the introduction of standards for export and the scouring of raw wool.

5. The immediate objectives of the project continue to be: (a) introduction of better methods of sheep shearing; (b) development of a system for acquiring raw wool in order to ensure a sufficient supply for processing on a continuing basis; (c) establishing a wool grading and testing training centre and introducing the grading of raw wool in accordance with international standards; (d) assisting and advising wherever possible on all aspects of wool scouring activities; (e) ascertaining the best end usage for graded wool; and (f) advising the Government on the further development of the wool textile industry in the country.

6. The present Supplementary Assistance will provide for the extension of the services of the project manager and the wool scouring specialist for one year, and for the services of a mechnical engineer and some consultants, as well as for expanded training.

7. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	Previously approved		Present approval		Total approved	
	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
Experts and administrative support personnel	83.3	368 700	33.1	217 600	116.4	586 300
Subcontracts		1 000		(1 000)		-
Training		90 100		58 100		148 200
Equipment		163 300		(13 500)		149 800
Miscellaneous		16 000		7 700		23 700
		639 100		268 900		908 000

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2702
(RAF/78/057)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WHOLE AFRICA REGION

Advisory Group on Food and Agricultural Industries (Phase II)
(RAF/78/057)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	May 1979
Starting date of project activities:	January 1979 (retroactive)
Planned completion date:	December 1978
To be executed by:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in association with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$591 500
Source of UNDP financing:	Regional Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The Fourth World Food Survey of 1977 indicated that in Africa, the food production growth rate had declined from 2.7 per cent in 1968-1970 to 1.2 per cent in 1970-1976, whereas the population growth rate had increased from 2.5 per cent to 2.7 per cent. As a consequence, the volume of food imports had increased by about 74 per cent while the value of these imports had more than quadrupled between the early sixties and 1976. Furthermore, the development of food and agro-industries was slow if not stagnating and food continued to be exported as raw material rather than in the more remunerative processed form.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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2. The Lima Declaration endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1975 calls for increasing the share of industrial production of the developing countries to at least 25 per cent of the total world industrial production by the year 2000. The Declaration further proposes the promotion of agro-based or agro-related industries to arrest rural exodus, stimulate food production activities and provide an incentive for the establishment of further natural resources-based industries. Obviously in the Africa region, the development of food industries will improve food supplies and reduce imports as well as contribute to increased self-reliance, higher export earnings, higher employment levels, etc.

3. The first phase of the project was established in 1975 (RAF/72/020) and aimed at identifying and formulating a regional approach to the subject. On the basis of visits to certain selected countries, studies conducted and replies from Governments to a questionnaire survey, it was evident that the cereal processing industries, oil-seed processing industries, as well as training, constitute the top priorities to be considered by the Advisory Group on Food and Agricultural Industries. UNDP assistance for a Phase II project has now been approved.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The immediate objectives of the project are to advise Governments, industrial investment institutions, private industrial concerns and multinational organizations on the viability of specific food and agricultural industries projects by conducting feasibility studies, review missions, etc. Because of manpower and financial limitations, Phase II of the project will concentrate only on the identified priority areas mentioned in paragraph 3 above. Special attention will be given to projects serving economic groupings of countries and to projects with export potential. Regional and subregional training courses and workshops will also be organized.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of a team-leader, a cereal technologist and various consultants as required, including administrative support, training and some equipment.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	530 000
Training	30 000
Equipment	9 000
Miscellaneous	22 500
	591 500

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2703
(RAF/78/015)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF BURUNDI, RWANDA, UGANDA AND ZAIRE

Assistance in Transit/Transport for the Land-locked Subregion of East-Central Africa (RAF/78/015)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval :	May 1979
Starting date of project activities :	May 1979
Planned completion date :	May 1981
To be executed by :	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Government implementing agency :	Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval :	$326 600
Source of UNDP financing :	Regional Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The lack of access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets and by additional transportation, transit and trans-shipment costs, poses serious constraints to the development of land-locked developing countries. Several United Nations and UNCTAD resolutions have urged the international community to assist these countries through appropriate programmes of financial and technical assistance in mitigating their geographical handicaps. Present emphasis is on an integrated planning approach to the transit-transport problems of the land-locked developing countries.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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2. UNDP financed from interregional funds an Exploratory Mission on Foreign Trade Policy and Planning to the Least Developing Countries (INT/73/013), which visited Uganda (December 1975), Rwanda (February 1977) and Burundi (April 1977). UNCTAD also held discussions in 1977 with the "Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs" (Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire) regarding proposals for assistance. These missions revealed an urgent interest in measures to improve their transit-transport and underscored the fact that the burden of transit costs is exceedingly high. These costs may well be the largest single impediment to expanded foreign trade, making it a high priority to undertake practical studies aimed at reducing the cost of access to the sea and to world markets.

3. The land-locked countries served by this project are all facing increasingly serious problems arising from: their geographical position, general inadequacy of transport facilities, cumbersome and wasteful procedures and regulations, and the need for more efficient management and maintenance. These countries, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and the Kivu region of Zaire are geographically isolated and generally too densely populated in relation to their present agricultural production capacities. They import not only industrial goods but also essential foodstuffs. The high dependence upon imported goods for domestic consumption entails an imbalance between imports and exports, which weighs heavily on transport costs and thus import costs.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The development objectives of the project are to contribute to the economic and social development of the sub-region by improving access to the sea and to world markets by reducing transit-transport costs. This will involve Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Eastern Zaire as well as the Secretariat of the Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs.

5. The immediate objectives of the project are to complete a comprehensive analysis of the transit-transport costs on each of the major existing transit routes in the sub-region, which pass through two main corridors: one to the North to the port of Mombasa and one to the South to the port of Dar es Salaam. It will examine in detail all direct and indirect costs at each stage and make specific recommendations for improvement and new possibilities, including the promotion of co-operation among the concerned countries and their neighbours. The project also includes emergency air freight studies at the express requests of the Governments of Burundi and Rwanda.

III. Inputs

6. UNDP will provide for the services of a senior transit-transport economist and several consultants, as well as two United Nations volunteers.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows :

	m/m	$
Experts and administrative support personnel	39	306 350
Equipment		15 000
Miscellaneous		5 250
		326 600

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DP/PROJECTS/2704
(RAF/77/006)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WHOLE AFRICA REGION

Forest Industries Advisory Group for Africa (Phase II)
(RAF/77/006)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	April 1979
Starting date of project activities:	February 1978 (Including Preparatory Assistance)
Planned completion date:	December 1981
To be executed by:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$1 600 000
Source of UNDP financing:	Regional Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The ECA strategy for the implementation of the New International Economic Order (NIEO) set out under the "Revised Framework of Principles for the Implementation of the New International Economic Order in Africa 1976-1981-1986" 1/, emphasizes among other things, the need for improved utilization of Africa's natural resources and the development of its industries. The development of forest industries in Africa has been far below the real potential. Large volumes of wood are still exported in log form, instead of being processed locally. In 1976, exports of sawlogs and veneer logs accounted for over 60 per cent of the value of total forest product exports. More serious still is the fact that in 1976, African forest products exports of $854 million were counterbalanced by forest products imports of $1,073 million - a net sector deficit of $219 million.

1/ Economic Commission for Africa, Executive Committee, 13th Meeting, Addis Ababa 17-18 November 1975.

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2. The previous Forest Industries Advisory Group (RAF/68/444) financed by UNDP started in 1966. It was based in Addis Ababa with a limited staff but grew considerably over the years as the quality and efficiency of its work improved with a resulting steady increase in the demand for its services from Governments, financial institutions and industries. Project activities were completed in July 1977 but the report of the FAO/UNDP Review Mission of March 1976 recommended an extension of the project until 1981. A questionnaire survey of African countries conducted by the team leader proved their desire for the continuation and expansion of the Group's activities.

3. In February 1978, UNDP approved the Preparatory Assistance for the present Phase II project 1/, the purpose of which was to prepare a project document for the period 1978-1981, taking into consideration the policy guidance obtained from ECA, FAO and UNDP on regional development planning and the needs and interests of the countries in forestry and forest industries development. UNDP assistance for full project activities has now been approved.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The immediate objectives of the project are to provide specialized technical advisory services on a national, regional and subregional basis and in particular to assist the Governments, on request, in reviewing their policies and machinery for the development of forest industries; identifying, evaluating, formulating and promoting specific forest industry projects; and promoting the development of national technical, managerial, research and marketing capabilities and know-how. The activities of the Group will include carrying out sectoral surveys, missions, pre-feasibility studies and providing advice in the strategy sectors of the forest industry.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP inputs will provide mainly for a core of five regional experts in the basic strategy sectors plus additional consultancies as well as training of local personnel. Five counterpart associate experts in the five strategy sectors to understudy the senior experts of the Group will possibly be funded by FAO Trust Funds.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
	$	$	$
Personnel	236 063	1 456 998	1 693 061
Training	5 000	80 000	85 000
Equipment	-	10 000	10 000
Miscellaneous	5 000	53 002	58 002
	246 063	1 600 000	1 846 063

1/ DP/PROJECTS/1805.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2705
(KEN/78/016)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

Sorghum and Millet Development (Phase II)
(KEN/78/016)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval	April 1979
Starting date of project activities:	January 1977 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	1981
To be executed by:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$1 086 200
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Agriculture has, in recent years, begun to give increased attention to the problems of marginal areas for arable agriculture. Within this framework, FAO/UNDP assistance has been sought in order to undertake a project in Dryland Farming Research and Development (KEN/74/017) and another one in Sorghum and Millet Development (KEN/76/020)1/. The latter project, the activities of which were initiated as an integral component of the Beef Industry Development project (KEN/72/008)2/, embodied the first attempt to capitalize upon the drought-resistant nature of sorghum and millet which makes these crops potentially well-suited for marginal lands. The project, though small, has been successful and contributed to the increasing awareness in Kenya of the great future which these drought-resistant crops may come to have in the country's agricultural expansion programme.

2. In July 1978, an FAO mission reviewed the project and recommended a shift of emphasis away from sorghum and millet for animal feed, to human consumption. The present Phase II project, which takes this recommendation into account, will also put emphasis on low-potential dryland areas, and the further expansion of the smallholder system, and training of more counterpart personnel.

1/ DP/PROJECTS/1708.

2/ DP/L.257 (Vol.II), p. 19.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or third-party cost sharing).

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II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objectives of the project are to assist the Ministry of Agriculture with respect to: (a) development and identification of high-yielding cultivars and hybrid sorghums adapted to marginal-rainfall areas and higher rainfall- but impeded-drainage areas; (b) co-operation with existing Kenyan research and development capabilities in identifying suitable methods for processing sorghum and millets for human consumption; (c) continuation of established co-operative links of the first phase project (KEN/76/020) with the relevant national, regional, foreign and international research and development institutes such as the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT); and (d) close co-operation with the project Dryland Farming Research and Development (KEN/74/017) for the medium potential bi-modal rainfall areas east of the Rift Valley.

III. Inputs

4. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for 119 man-months of expert services in the fields of agronomy and plant breeding, and consultant services; 257 man-months of fellowships; expendable and non-expendable equipment and miscellaneous project expenses. The Government, on the other hand, will provide the necessary counterpart staff, land, buildings, supplies and equipment.

IV. Financial data

5. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	m/m	$
Personnel	119	700 800
Subcontracts		20 000
Training		194 700
Equipment		111 000
Miscellaneous		59 700
		1 086 200

6. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $72,700 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2706
(EGY/76/001/09)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT

Suez Canal Zone Feasibility and Design Studies (Phase II)
- Development Plan for Suez Governorate
(EGY/76/001/09)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	March 1979
Starting date of project activities:	May 1979
Planned completion date:	May 1980
To be executed by:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$312 000 1/
Source of UNDP financing:	Cost-sharing Arrangement for the Suez Canal Zone

I. Background

1. The present Phase II project is a follow-up to the project, Master Plan Studies for the Canal Zone (EGY/74/015) 2/, approved by the Governing Council in January 1975. That project, which was satisfactorily completed in December 1976, identified a large number of priority investment projects for which feasibility and design studies were required to demonstrate their validity and attract outside investment financing. Further technical assistance was needed to do this.

2. Preliminary estimates of the total assistance required for all the pre-investment activities amounted to $15 million but the IPF resources available were not sufficient to cover this cost. A special cost-sharing arrangement was therefore devised enabling other Governments to contribute financially as desired and to be dispensed in accordance

1/ Includes provision of $12,000 for Executing Agency support costs.
2/ DP/PROJECTS/R.3/Add.4.

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost-sharing).

with relevant UNDP financial rules, policies and procedures. To date, 14 donor countries have pledged a total of $11,745,202. An amount of $3 million which was originally charged to cost-sharing for the period 1975-1977 during the first phase of the project has now been charged to the IPF and credited to the Suez Canal cost-sharing Fund.

3. UNDP assistance was sought in the implementation of thirteen of the 113 potential pre-investment studies namely: (a) Industrial Development Plan (01); (b) Tourism Development Study (02); (c) Urban Land Reclamation (03); (d) Suez Air Quality Study (04); (e) Water Resources Study (05); (f) Integrated Agricultural Development Study (06); (g) Lake Manzala Development Study (07); (h) Building Trade Manpwoer Training Study (08); (i) Structure Plan for Suez Governorate (09); (j) Information System (10); (k) Human Resources Development Study (11); (l) Development Plans Implementation (12); and (m) Solid Waste Management Study (13).

4. To simplify the submission and approval procedures an "umbrella" project document was approved for all priority studies in March 1977 3/, at which time assistance to the first two studies listed in paragraph 3 above was approved. The project document also included a Memorandum of Agreement containing provisions defining the area and type of projects covered by the cost-sharing schemes, the institutional framework for identification approval, contracting procedures and the responsibility for monitoring and supervision of the studies.

5. UNDP assistance to the third and fifth studies, Port Said Urban Land Reclamation Design Study 4/ and Water Resources Study (for $11,500 under subcontract) respectively, were approved in August 1977, and the fourth one, namely Suez Air Quality Study, in November 1977 5/. The sixth study, Integrated Agricultural Development Study, was approved in August 1978 6/ and the seventh, Lake Manzala Development Study 7/, in December 1978. The eighth study, Building Trade Manpower Training Study 8/, was approved in May 1978.

6. UNDP assistance to the ninth study, Development Plan for Suez Governorate, has now been approved.

7. Co-ordination of the study at the national level has been provided by a Joint Management Committee (JMC) composed of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Advisory Council for Reconstruction (ACR), the General Organization for Physical Planning, the Central Authority for Reconstruction and UNDP.

II. Objectives and activities

8. The immediate objectives of the twelve studies including the present one remain to: (a) contribute to the improvement and further development of the infrastructure network in the Canal Zone; (b) promote an adequate range of employment opportunities; (c) improve the living standard in the Canal Zone; (d) increase agricultural production to meet the needs of increased population and industrialization; (e) provide early and assured socio-economic returns; (f) strengthen administrative and management systems; and (g) ensure the protection and improvement of the environment.

3/ DP/PROJECTS/1436.
4/ DP/PROJECTS/2408.
5/ DP/PROJECTS/2409.
6/ DP/PROJECTS/2495.
7/ DP/PROEJCTS/2507.
8/ DP/PROJECTS/2494.

9. The immediate objective of the study now approved is to investigate the possibilities for development of the Suez Governorate in relation to the utilization of existing and potential water resources, particularly the Sweetwater Canal. Questions of infrastructure must also be looked at for this Governorate in relation to the plans and on-going actions for the total study area. A number of specific but co-ordinated technical studies will be prepared to this end.

III. Inputs

10. Preparation of the studies will be subcontracted by UNDP in consultation with the Government. The Government will bear some of the local cost of the contractor.

IV. Financial data

11. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Subcontract	300 000

12. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $385,100 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/ 2707
(COL/78/006)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA

Assistance to CARBOCOL for El Cerrejon Block B Coal Project (COL/78/006)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	**March 1979**
Starting date of project activities:	**June 1979 (Planned)**
Planned completion date:	**May 1981**
To be executed by:	**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)**
Government Implementing Agency:	**Carbones de Colombia, S. A. CARBOCOL**
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	**$ 1 500 000**
Source of UNDP financing:	**Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)**

I. Background

1. The Colombian Government is actively pursuing a policy of diversification of national exports and of exploitation of alternative energy sources and aims at implementing an action programme which will contribute to the economic and social development of the Department of Guajira in the Northern part of the country on the boundary with Venezuela.

2. Although Colombia has the largest known coal reserves in Latin America, they are still relatively underdeveloped, due to the fact that domestic demand has not increased greatly because of cheap prices of other sources of energy and export demand has been small. As a result production has been limited to 3-4 million tons per year despite many deposits of high quality coking and thermal coal.

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3. In December 1976, the national coal corporation CARBOCOL signed a contract with INTERCOR a subsidiary of EXXON Corporation, for coal development and export, covering an area of about 39,000 hectares known as "Block B" of the Cerrejón deposit. The contract establishes a joint-venture with 50 per cent ownership of the coal and control by each party.

4. The primary justification for the UNDP assistance is to enable CARBOCOL to carry out its contractual obligations by responding effectively in the dialogue with INTERCOR on matters of crucial importance for the project. Additionally, the project will provide CARBOCOL with an independent, profesional capability for project review, analysis and control that will be needed to obtain financial support for the investment required on the Colombian side of the venture (50 per cent of the total investment) towards which the World Bank is considering contributing a sizable portion, once the feasibility of the exploitation of "Block B" has been determined which is expected to be by the end of 1980 at the latest.

II. Objectives and activities

5. The immediate objective of the project is to strengthen the operational and negotiating capacity of CARBOCOL to enable the institution to take the necessary steps for the planning, implementation and control of a large-scale coal mining programme in the El Cerrejón Block B area which, in addition to the coal mine will comprise a port, a railroad and the development of two small towns with related utilities and will demand a total investment which is currently estimated to be in the order of one billion dollars. To this end, the national and international staff working together will: a) review the timing of project operations, subproject reports, and cost estimates; b) carry out overall project analysis; c) advise CARBOCOL; and d) train its staff.

III. Inputs

6. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for a consulting firm to cover about 160 man-months of consulting services consisting of four senior specialists (planning and engineering for coal mining, port and railroad development, analysis of financial and commercial aspects of coal mining and transport enterprises) as well as specialists required on an intermittent basis.

7. The Government will provide qualified professional and supporting staff, office space, supplies, transportation and daily subsistance within Colombia directly to the project.

IV. Financial data

8. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Subcontracts	1 500 000

9. The estimated total value expressed in US dollars of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $307,300 in kind.

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